Bedford Gazette.

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ADDRESS

OF THE

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, No. 4.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—There have been antagonistical principles and antagonistical parties in governments, from their first institution to the present time. The one, taking from the people all power of self-government, and in effect denying their right as well as their capacity to govern themselves. The other, claiming in the language of our Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that amongst these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, *deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;* that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

It was these antagonistical principles that led to our war of Independence. The great mass of the American people then asserted, distinctly and unequivocally, *that all power was inherent in the people.* That they not only possessed the right of self-government, but the capacity also to exercise the right. The British of that day, and their adherents in this country, denied this right as well as this capacity. Our fathers heroically maintained their positions, and established their governments upon the principles for which they fought; and the right of man to govern himself, and his capacity to do it, in this country at least, are truisms which no man dare deny.

But although we conquered from reluctant England, and obtained from all the governments of Europe the recognition of our government, thus established, yet the despots of the old world have ever looked with a jealous eye upon our republican institutions, and we had a party among us during the war of the revolution, and we have never been without such a party since, that practically have denied man's right and ability to govern himself.

When the constitutions of the several States of the Union were under consideration, this party, without an exception, were strenuous in their endeavors to clothe the government with strong, if not with arbitrary power; to keep, as they said, the people in check. They took all the power they could from the people and vested it in the government, thus reversing the declaration, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and it has taken the friends of the people from that time to the present to correct these arbitrary provisions in their organic law. In some of the states, the aristocracy has so intrenched itself behind the barriers of wealth and exclusive privileges, that, even in this age of progress, the people have not yet been able entirely to dislodge them: and, if not in their organic law, in their ordinary legislation the people of those states have been subjected to a restriction of their rights, and a tyranny in their government scarcely exceeded in those countires where despotism prevails.

In framing the constitution of the United States, these opponents of the people's rights endeavored to establish a consolidated government, which should tend to centralize in the general government all the powers and rights of the several states, as well as of the people.—They claimed to establish a strong and magnificent government with numerous high offices, and whenever they were in power, and had the opportunity, they carried these views into effect.

The other party, in the days of the revolution, was composed of those who asserted and maintained the rights of the people, who put forth the Declaration of Independence, and based their government upon the principles contained in it. Ours was the first government ever established upon those principles, and it has been a model for all subsequent governments. In the stormy days of the revolution, the Union of the States was held together more by a sense of mutual dependence, than any coercive authority existing in the government of the Union. In the organization of the several state governments, the friends of the people endeavored to make them as democratic as they could. Still, the influence of habit, an attachment to the ordinary forms to which they had been accustomed, a partial ignorance of the forms in which their principles could be best carried out, and a disinclination to enter upon new and untried theories, prevented as full and complete a reform in their governments as experience has since shown to be necessary, and enabled those of the other party to succeed in their views to a greater extent than they ought to have done. When the throes and the troubles of the revolution were passed, and it was found necessary to establish a better form of government for the Union than the old articles of confederation afforded, the convention of 1787–8 assembled to accomplish this purpose. Here the same antagonistic elements were found at work. The friends of the people, believing that the country was best governed in which the government was least felt by the people, were in favor of retaining to the people and to the state governments, all power not necessarily requisite to the transaction of the business of the general government. They wished to confer upon the general government only certain specific and enumerated powers, that were absolutely necessary for such a limited government or confederation. Their opponents, as has been stated, were for clothing the general government with almost unlimited powers, which, if granted, must have made it a consolidated government, and in the end swallow up the state governments entirely. The result of that convention was to establish a government for the Union, of unrivalled excellence, which combines the federate and the Democratic principle, and makes it a government of compromise, in which the powers of government are limited, restricted and confined, to those expressly granted. This government, when properly administered, has all the powers necessary for its purposes, and yet leaves to the people, and to the states all their rights uninfringed.

The immortal Washington was, by unanimous consent, placed at the head of the government. He called around him the statesmen and soldiers of the revolution—yet in his cabinet were found very discordant materials. Both the antagonistic principles to which we have before alluded were there represented, and it required the whole weight of that eminent man's character to prevent their operation to the prejudice of the country.

Col. Hamilton, a man undoubtedly of talents, who had been conspicuous for his services in the revolutionary army, during which he had enjoyed much of the confidence of Gen. Washington, had been selected for the situation of secretary of the treasury. In the convention of 1787–8 he has, however, shown his predilections for a strong government, which, if adopted, would have made us little better than an elective monarchy, with a president and a senate for life. He of course headed the party who coincided with his views, and distrusted, or affected to distrust, the power of the people to govern themselves. They assumed to themselves the name of federalists, falsely alleging that they were the exclusive friends of the form of the general government then organized and in practice.

The immortal Jefferson, the great apostle of republicanism, the author of the declaration of Independence, was selected for secretary of state. He espoused the cause of the people, and of the states, and favored a strict construction of the constitution. He was able, to a very great extent, to counteract the influence of Alexander Hamilton. He was not, however, able to succeed in all things; and Hamilton, to the great regret of all the republicans of that day, succeeded in establishing the old Bank of the United States, which very soon prostituted itself to political purposes. Before the close of Gen. Washington's administration Mr. Jefferson withdrew from it, as he was unable to affiliate with Col. Hamilton and those who held his political views.

In 1796 Gen. Washington having declined a second re-election, John Adams, then vice president, and Mr. Jefferson became competitors for the presidential chair. As the law then stood, the candidate who received the highest vote became President, and he who received the next highest vote the vice president. On counting the votes if was decided that Mr. Adams was elected president and Mr. Jefferson vice president. Many persons however were even then strongly impressed with the belief that this result was unfairly produced. Mr. Adams entered upon the Presidential duties on the 4th of March, 1797, and affiliating to a great extent with the views of Col. Hamilton, selected his cabinet from those entertaining like views, and disposed of the patronage of the general government among those of like character. With the powers of the government and the monied influence of the bank combined, this administration soon began to show their disposition for arbitrary power. By the sedition law they sought to prevent the freemen of the country from speaking their thoughts, and made it a criminal offence punishable by fine and imprisonment, to either verbally or in writing comment upon or investigate the improper acts of the government; thus effectually crushing the liberty of the press, the great palladium of the people's rights. By the alien law they gave the President power to order any foreigner out of the country at his own discretion, and in case of refusal, to suffer imprisonment so long as the president might think the public safety required. They raised a large standing army, unnecessarily expended millions in the increase of the navy, imposed direct and indirect taxes upon everything which the citizens owned, and filled the country with hosts of revenue officers; that, like the locusts of Egypt, ate up their substance and became the pliant tools of government in being spies upon the people and prosecuting them for alleged sedition and treason, under the laws to which we have already referred.

The reign of this party, emphatically and truly styled "the reign of terror," happily was of short duration, and expired with the term for which Mr. Adams had been declared to be elected. Federal vituperation and abuse had been resorted to without stint, to calumniate the great republican portion of our citizens. The horrors of the French revolution were held up as bugbears to frighten the timid, and declared to be the necessary result of the democratic tendencies of the republican party. The terms democrat and Jacobin were heaped upon them as names of reproach. The republican party, believing that the term democrat, which in its signification meant an advocate of the government of the people, was correct, assumed the name and gloriously carried out its meaning. Pennsylvania, the keystone of the political arch, in the election of 1799, gloriously triumphed in her democratic principles and gave an earnest of what was to follow in the succeeding year. In the fall of 1800, the people of the Union elected Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, the two highest candidates for president and vice president of the United States, each receiving an equal number of votes, although it was perfectly well understood that the former was to be the president and the latter the vice president. The election had to pass into the house of representatives to select the president and vice president from the two, and if we before had specimens of federal arrogance and tyranny, we then had exhibited the fullest evidence of their utter profligacy as a party. They whispered into the ear of Aaron Burr, who was a bold, bad man, as the sequel showed, that if he would accede to their views, they would defeat the voice of the people—they would make him president. They were enabled for a long time (the members voting by States) to prevent the majority of the States going for Mr. Jefferson. They never were able to obtain a majority for Burr. The democratic members proved true to their trust, and the federal members of one state at length yielded, and Mr. Jefferson received the majority. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1801. He surrounded himself with the ablest and best men of his party, and having obtained the majority in each house of Congress, he repealed the obnoxious laws passed during the administration of his predecessor, simplified our government, reformed the abuses in its administration, lessened its expenses, and abolished all parade and ostentation—in fact, made it the model republican government it was originally intended to be, and generally has been since. After administering the government for eight years, he voluntarily withdrew, and was succeeded by Mr. Madison. During the whole of the administration of these two statesmen, the federal party were rancorous and malignant in their opposition to the government of the Union, (verging nigh on to treason,) in the doings of the Essex Junto—the Hartford convention—the refusal to furnish men and means to carry on the war in which we were engaged with Great Britain from 1812 to 1815, emphatically called the second war of independence, and their constant apologies for the acts of Great Britain during that war, mourning over our victories and rejoicing at those of our enemies. Jackson, however, ended that war in a blaze of glory at New Orleans on the 8th of January, 1815. Jackson fought many battles, martial and civil, for his country.

Up to the time of this war, federalism, although foiled and defeated, had held its crest erect and displayed a portion of its former pride and arrogance. During this war, however, it assumed the name of the "*peace party*," and since then has been known by almost as many names as there have been political conflicts in the country. About the conclusion of the war, one of its leading editors in writing to another, about equally pre-eminent in its ranks, advised a change of tactics, urging that it would be better to waive the proud pretensions they had assumed, of possessing all the talents, all the decency, and all the learning of the country, and seek success "*by fanning the embers* of discontent in the democratic ranks." The hint was taken, the party name was dropped, and since then they have been found, upon every occasion, fomenting divisions in the democratic ranks, by inflaming the passions and prejudices of any portion of our citizens affected either from the influence of circumstances and trade such as pecuniary affairs, from political or personal disappointments, from local prejudices or habits, from sectarianism or fanaticism in religion or any other cause. *But they have never changed their principles.* Whiggery of the present day is the federalism of 1799, grown more cunning. It has stooped from its high perch, and is now a mere truckler for office, in which, if once firmly reinstated, it would show all its obnoxious traits of character over again. The attempt to elect Burr in 1801, and the attempt to defeat the election in Pennsylvania in 1838, by the acts connected with the Buckshot war, are but different efforts of the same party "to treat elections of the people as though they had not taken place."

The democratic party have ever been true to their professions. Recognizing to their fullest extent the right and ability of the people to govern themselves, they have deemed it the best policy to have the people governed as little as possible—to abstain from the passage of all arbitrary laws affecting their persons, property or rights—to require the citizen to give up the fewest of his natural rights, that will be consistent with the safety of society, and clothe the public servants with only those powers that are absolutely necessary for these ends—to require that all power, delegated to public servants, should return at stated and short periods to the people, to whom all power belongs, that the same may be conferred either on the former incumbents, when found worthy, or upon others more meritorious. For although power does not always corrupt, of which we have had many admirable examples, yet its tendency is to corrupt, of which we regret to say we have had not a few.

The principles of these two antagonistical parties are involved in the coming contest in Pennsylvania. The democratic party, ever honest and candid, avow their principles in open day: they bear the same honest name they have borne for more than half a century. That name conferred upon them as a term of reproach, has won its way to public confidence and esteem, and so much is the power of that name felt, that ancient federalism, now modern whiggery, has often sought to steal it, to deceive the people. Democracy advocates the rights of all our citizens, it abhors all exclusive privileges to the few, it knows no distinction between our native born and naturalized citizens, other than those which the constitution has created. One of its first acts when Mr. Jefferson came into power was to amend the laws and facilitate the means for the naturalization of foreigners. It remembered among the causes assigned for declaring our country independent, an important one, that the king of England had obstructed the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; and in this as in all other acts they have carried out the principles of 1776—not the principles of the miscalled "*sons* of the sires of '76."

Our adversaries are endeavoring to crawl into power at this time by a concentration of all their own partizans proper, and an attempt to excite among other prejudices, foreign and inimical to the constitution of the United States, in relation to two subjects calculated to excite the sympathies and prejudices of portions of our citizens. The constitution of the United States left the institution of slavery, which had been imposed upon us by the mercenary cupidity of Great Britain, just where it found it—a mere municipal regulation of the States in which it existed. Pennsylvania, immediately upon the close of the revolution, abolished this institution within her borders, and almost all the northern States have since followed her example. Before the revolution it existed in all the States. If the true motives of its abolition could be reached, we fear that the northern States would not be entitled to as much credit as many claim for its abolition. It was found that slave labor was unprofitable for mere farming purposes, and these, the motives of pecuniary interest, superadded to what was deemed the principles of humanity, procured its abolition in all the original States north of Maryland and Delaware. The compromises of the constitution on this subject, which prevented any action by the general government on the subject of slavery, have been faithfully carried out by the democratic party, in every portion of the Union. They hold that no one State has a right to interfere with what appropriately belongs to another.

The congress of the United States has the power to admit new States into the Union, and they have wisely determined that, in creating territories and admitting new States, the people of such new States or territories shall have a right to make their own laws upon the subject of slavery, or any other subject that belongs rightfully to a municipal government. Our adversaries taking advantage of the agitation produced on this subject of slavery by the erection of the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska, are charging the democratic party with favoring the cause of human slavery. They have done no such thing. They have merely determined that congress, according to the constitution, has no right to interfere with the subject, and that to the people of the territories and the States, respectively, this whole subject belongs, and they have unquestionably decided rightly. Pennsylvania, or any other State of the Union, might to-morrow revive the institution if it were thought right. Yet our adversaries are endeavoring to excite your sympathies in the cause of humanity, so as to induce you, practically, to violate the constitution of our country.

They are also endeavoring to foment difficulties between different classes of our citizens and to array our native born and naturalized citizens in opposition to each other, and to effect this they would bring to their aid sectarian feelings in religion. Our forefathers wisely inhibited this, when, in every state constitution we find a provision substantially declaring that every man has a right to enjoy his liberty of conscience and to worship Almighty God in the manner he shall think to be most acceptable, and the constitution of the United States prohibits the general government from giving a preference to any one denomination over another. That constitution, too, confers upon naturalized citizens all the rights conferred upon those who are native born, with one exception. We, therefore, protest, in the most distinct and solemn manner, against any indirect attempt to accomplish that which the constitution and laws of the United States and the several States so pointedly and so properly prohibits. It would be sapping the foundations of our free institutions. It would be loosening the bonds which hold us together. It would be a practical wrong upon a portion of our citizens, who have equal rights with ourselves, and making a distinction which the constitution of the United States does not make or permit.

We should guard against all attempts to violate the principles of that constitution. It is the ark of our political safety. It should never be touched with unhallowed hands. Open and bold attempts to violate it are seen through, and at once excite our resistance. It is from secret, insidious and undetected attempts to undermine it, that we shall be exposed to the greatest danger.

Opposition to those of foreign birth constitutes much of the political capital of our adversaries of the present day. In this they are close imitators of the federalists of '98.

By the 3d section of the alien law, every master or commander of any ship or vessel, which shall enter any port of the United States, shall immediately make report in writing to the collector or other chief officer of the customs, of all aliens on board his vissels, specifying their names, age, the place of nativity, the country from which they shall have come, the nation to which they belong and owe allegiance, their occupation, and *a description of their parents*; and on failure to do so, to forfeit the sum of three hundred dollars; and in default of payment the vessel was to be detained by such collector or other officer. The collector was also required forthwith to transmit to the department of state true copies of all such returns. This was virtually closing our harbors to foreign emigration, at the most important crisis of the Irish rebellion, when many of the heroes and patriots of that gallant people which rendered so much service to the cause of liberty in our own revolutionary struggle, were engaged in imitating our example, and being unsuccessful, were drivan from home and country, to seek an asylum elsewhere.

Many of that noble and generous, but unfortunate people, after they had failed in their exertions to emancipate their bleeding country, relying upon the assurance given by the congress of 1775 to the Irish nation, that "the fertile regions of America would afford them a safe asylum from oppresion," resolved upon making this country their residence. Rufus King, a high toned federalist, one of the party of "well-born," and a faithful representative of their intolerance and bigotry, was, at that time, the American minister in London, at the court of St. James, and resisted the emigration of these Irish patriots. A number of them who were confined in dismal dungeons, and who had an offer of their release on condition of their going to America, applied to Mr. King to withdraw his opposition to their so doing. In answer to a letter written him by one of the Irish state prisoners, Mr. Henry Jackson, an avowed republican and an enthusiastic friend of liberty, Mr. King said:

"I ought to inform you that I really *have no authority* to give or refuse permission to you or any other foreigner to go to the United States; the admission and residence of strangers in that country being a matter that by a late law, (the alien law) *exclusively belongs to the President.* It is true that the government of this country, (England,) in the course of the last year, in *consequence of my interference*, gave me assurance that *a particular description of persons in Ireland, who, it was understood, were going to the United States*, should not be allowed to proceed without *our* consent. This restraint would doubtless be withdrawn in favor of persons against whose emigration *I should not object.* I am sorry to make the remark, and shall stand in need of your candor in doing so, that *a large portion of the emigrants from Ireland, and especially in the middle states, have arrayed themselves on the side of the malcontents*, (i. e., the democrats and adherents of Mr. Jefferson.) If the opinions of the emigrants are likely to throw them into the class of malcontents, (democrats, in plain English,) they might become a disadvantage instead of a benefit to our country."

Of course they would, in the opinion of Mr. King. Here was a denial of hospitality as cruel as it was anti-republican. The sufferings which were caused to many of the patriot Irishmen, by this conduct of the federalists, are incalculable. "As to me," said Mr. Emmet in a letter to Mr. King, "I should have brought along with me my father and his family, including a brother, (the lamented Robert Emmet,) whose name perhaps even you will not read without emotions of sympathy and respect—and others nearly connected with me would have become partners in my emigration. But all of them have been torn from me. I have been prevented from saving a brother, from receiving the dying blessing of a father, mother and sister, and from soothing their last agonies by my cares—and this, sir, by your unwarrantable and unfeeling interference."

This is the leaven that has leavened the whole lump. The democrats and their political opponents have ever been at issue upon this subject of foreign emigration and the laws of naturalization. The one constituting as a fundamental principle of their political faith the free and full extension of the rights and blessings they enjoy to all the human family that desired to partake them, and who sought our shores as a refuge from oppression in their native land. The other party dreading the expansion of that spirit of liberty, and that hatred to titled dignitaries and various forms of oppression in monarchical governments, that urged continually the tide of emigration from Europe, have always advocated such restrictions upon citizenship, and pursued such a hostile policy to foreigners, that had they continued in power, and been enabled to carry their views into effect, the now flourishing and populous western states of this Union, would have still been territories, and our national character degraded and disgraced, instead of having a great name and power and glory among the nations of the earth.

The first naturalization law, passed in 1790, only required a residence of two years to become a citizen. The act of 1795 extended the time to five years. But the federalists discovering that when foreigners were naturalized they generally voted the republican ticket, conceived the idea of punishing them for their contumacy, and accordingly the time of probation was still further extended by the act of June 18, 1798, to *fourteen* years, and a declaration of intention *five* years before the admission of the applicants to the rights of citizenship. It is a remarkable fact that this act was passed on the 17th June, 1798, the alien law on the 25th of June, and the sedition law on the 14th July, of the same year. It would seem as if the whole energies of federalism were roused to one tremendous exertion to crush the spirit of the people, and destroy the liberties of the country. All these acts were repealed on Mr. Jefferson's accession to the presidency, and the time of residence necessary for a foreigner to become a citizen brought back to five years, at which it has ever since remained.

Nearly every civilized nation has adopted liberal naturalization laws, particularly where they have been situated as we are with a sparse population, and extensive regions, millions of acres of uncultivated lands. It is our policy to draw the power and productive industry of other nations to ourselves. France, Holland, Russia, and even England, have all in turn pursued this policy to great advantage, at different periods of their history. In the time of the Edwards, the Henrys and in the reign of Elizabeth, alien citizens and manufacturers were invited to England and naturalized without any previous residence, or even an oath of allegiance.

But the miserable Know-Nothings of the present day, have refined upon the cruelty and tyranny of the federalism of '98—for they would repeal all naturalization laws, and prevent foreigners from becoming citizens at all. The would also add *religious* to political intolerance. They would not only enact laws by which those not born on American soil would be shorn of all the attributes of freedom, but they would deprive native as well as foreign born of the blessed privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. The comparison is manifestly in favor of the black cockade federalism of "the reign of terror," in the time of the elder Adams.

The democracy respect all religions, and in the spirit of our institutions tolerate all. This was the spirit of our revolutionary fathers. They persecuted neither protestant nor catholic, neither puritan nor quaker, but extended the broad ægis of the fundamental law of the land over them, for their protection. In December, 1787, General Washington wrote to the Roman Catholics of the United States as follows:

"As mankind becomes more liberal, they will be more apt to allow that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community, are equally entitled to the protection of civil government. *I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberty.* And I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishment of their government, of the important assistance received from a nation in which the catholic religion is professed."

When, therefore, fellow-citizens, we find that a consolidated government, a love for exclusive privileges and monied corporations, a desire to draw implied powers from the constitution, and exercise them for their own selfish purposes, and to establish a restriction to citizenship, constitute the favorite dogmas of our political adversaries, it is reasonable to believe that a change in our very system of government would follow their ultimate success.

This historical view of the parties, their principles and their acts, has occupied more space than was expected, and we must hasten to the conclusion of this our last adress. Remember, fellow-citizens that the motto of our party is, "principles and not men."—Yet in popular elections men must be selected as the standard bearers of parties and their principles.—Test the coming contest by principles—let no false issues be introduced into it. Confine the issues to that for which our fathers fought and bled—the rights of the people. Every other element attempted to be introduced into it is a device of the enemy—a stepping stone to get themselves into power, which, whenever possessed, they have abused. Remember the cause of the old democracy; its upright, straightforward course. Rear its banner on high, march boldly in solid column to the fight—victory will crown your efforts, and the cause of popular rights will be safe.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, *Chairman.*

GEORGE C. WELKER, *Secretary.*

James Pollock and the Know-Nothings.

The fact that JAMES POLLOCK—the *abolition lawyer* candidate for Governor, having joined the Know-Nothings, pointedly remarks the Doylestown *Democrat*, is coming down and reacting on him with a crushing effect among the steady farmers and working men all over the country. In Berks county the Whigs who are Germans, are deserting POLLOCK in flocks, and are determined to vote for BIGLER, and the rest of the Democratic ticket. They are plain, honest men, and do not approve of a candidate for the responsible and dignified office of Governor, truckling to sectarian prejudices and joining a midnight secret political conclave, bound together by the most horrible, profane, and disgusting oaths. It will be a small day for Pennsylvania, when the people debase themselves so much as to elect such a man their Governor. We ask the people to refer back to the earlier Governors, and ascertain if they went down on their knees, into oath bound midnight political sectarian conclaves, for the sake of the persecution of a portion of our people, and obtaining the votes of others? Did the great and good WILLIAM PENN, the founder of the infant colony, do so? No! He was driven from England by the same kind of a persecution, with which JAMES POLLOCK, has now connected himself!—Did THOS. LLOYD, EDWARD SHIPPEN, WILLIAM KEITH, JAMES LOGAN, ANTHONY PALMER, ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, JOHN PENN, RICHARD PENN, THOS. WHARTON, and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, all of whom were provincial Governors, join any midnight, secret, political sectarian conclaves to obtain votes for the office? No! *Not one of them ever stooped so low as that!* Did THOMAS MIFFLIN, THOMAS MCKEAN, SIMON SNYDER, WILLIAM FINDLAY, JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, or FRANCIS R. SHUNK, ever meet a midnight conclave, bound together by blasphemous oaths, for the purpose of obtaining votes? No, never! They would have considered it a disgrace to have been seen in the company of such men! JAMES POLLOCK will be ashamed of it, too, in less than three days after the second Tuesday in October. In fact, he sees already, that he has been rather fast, in the matter, and keenly regrets his hasty action in the affair.—He well knows that it is dragging him down with a rush that was not expected, while his opponent, Col. BIGLER, occupies high ground, and is gaining strenght daily.

A CAT EXTRAORDINARY.—A gentleman living at Elk Run, in the lower end of Fauquier county, Va., has the good fortune to possess the most remarkable grimalkin yet known, of the cat kind. Its body is of unusual length, its legs like those of a bench-leg'd vise. The fur is of a reddish color, the whole beautified with black spots and streaks of different figures; they are long in the back and round on the belly and jaws. Black stripes run across the ears, which are very long and tipped at the ends with a blue turf of hair. Its physiognomy is fierce and its nature savage. Ordinarily it is perfectly docile, and, like Wormley's very sensible cat, never says a word, though he answers readily (by the wag of his tail) to the name of "Billy."

His Master's house being infested with snakes, which had been bred in a neighboring stone fence, he took it into his head to eschew such game as rats and mice and make war upon the snakes, all of which he soon destroyed.—Having acquired a taste for this kind of sport, he extended the field of his operations, frequently making excursions more than a mile distance from the house, and, returning each and every day with a snake, ranging from two to seven feet in length. He has continued this practice for eight weeks. On one occasion he returned to the house much fatigued, perfectly wet and covered with saliva. It was supposed he had encountered one of those large but rare serpents known as the goobat. This turned out to be true, for the day thereafter Mr. Harvey B. Ralls found the snake dead, and signs of a dreadful conflict on the sand. Most or nearly all the wounds had been inflicted on the back of the neck. The weight of the horrid serpent was fourteen pounds eleven ounces.

This class of serpents is a native of Eastern Virginia, with a very large head and great jaws. The mouth is armed with cutting crooked teeth, among which are two longer than the rest placed in the fore part of the upper jaw.—All around the mouth there is a broad scaly border, and the eyes so large that they give it a terrible aspect. The forehead is covered with large scales. Each side of the belly is marked with large square spots of chesnut color, in the middle of which is a spot perfectly round, and burnished as gold. They have been known to swallow small pigs, musk rats, opossums, &c. They avoid the sight of man, and consequently are rarely seen. Indeed, the existence of the goobat has been doubted by many.

The cat still continues his war upon the snakes. These facts may not gain credence at a distance, but they are so well known and attested, that no one in the neighborhood doubts them for a moment.—*Warrenton Flag.*

An experiment has just been successfully made in France of employing swallows to carry letters, as pigeons were used some years back.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Sept. 15, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic State Ticket.

GOVERNOR:
HON. WILLIAM BIGLER.
JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.
CANAL COMMISSIONER:
COL. HENRY S. MOTT.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly—WM. T. DAUGHERTY,
WM. A. SMITH.
Associate Judge—JNO. G. HARTLEY.
Sheriff—HUGH MOORE.
Prothonotary—S. H. TATE.
Commissioner—THOS. W. HORTON.
Poor Director—WM. STATES.
Auditor—DANIEL BARLEY.
Coroner—PHILIP MOSS.

DEMOCRATS OF BEDFORD COUNTY!

The Ticket which stands at the head of this article has been selected for your suffrages and support, in accordance with the usages of the Democratic Party of the State and County, and is entitled to your most friendly consideration. It is unnecessary for us to say that all the candidates are gentlemen of capacity, integrity, and sound Democracy, for this fact is well known to the People, and the unanimity with which their nominations have been received is a clear indication that the Freemen of Bedford County intend to elect them.

Democrats stand firm. Let no *private difficulties* be thrown into this campaign, for they have nothing to do in the matter. Remember that the great *Democratic Party* feel a deep interest in the success of their principles, and these principles can only be carried out by electing the agents selected for this purpose. A better Ticket than the above was never presented to the people of Bedford County.

THE SENATOR QUESTION.

☞ Bedford, Fulton, and Somerset, elect a Senator this fall, and the candidates now before the people are Mr. JORDAN, of Bedford, and Mr. STEWART, of Somerset, *both Whigs*. The Bedford and Fulton Conferees selected Mr. Jordan, and those from Somerset, Mr. Stewart. Explanations were made on both sides, at the respective *County* Meetings, which ended in *agreeing to disagree*.

Somerset, it is plain to be seen, will stand firmly by Mr. STEWART, whilst it is equally plain that Mr. JORDAN cannot carry the party vote of even his own County. At the Whig Meeting on Tuesday evening of the Court, WILLIAM LYON, ESQ., one of the most prominent Whigs in Bedford County, publicly denounced Mr. Jordan's nomination as "one not fit to be made," and declared that he would not only not vote for him, but that he would use all honorable means at his command to secure his defeat. This declaration fell upon Mr. Jordan's prospects with chilling effect, and a few of his friends exhibited their distaste for Mr. Lyon's remarks by *hissing*, but gentlemen who were present say that many of the most influential Whigs in the Meeting heartily responded to Mr. Lyon's remarks by repeated and hearty cheers!—and we have been assured that he is enthusiastically backed in his opposition to Jordan by many of the best Whigs in the County. Mr. Lyon's speech is represented to have been the best delivered on the occasion.

NO HOPE OF ELECTING POLLOCK!

☞ The Philadelphia *News*, of the 2d inst., publishes a very significant fact from one of the *paid organs* of Judge CONRAD, Mayor of the consolidated City, by which it will be seen that *our opponents* have not only no hope of electing Mr. POLLOCK Governor, but boldly make the declaration *that he cannot be elected*. The *Banner* has come to this conclusion in consequence of the Whigs having two candidates in the field to *divide their vote*, and the Editor tauntingly remarks that Mr. BRADFORD can "neither be bought nor scared off!" The friends of Mr. Pollock are equally determined, and hence the *News* very good naturedly *seems to endorse* all that the Banner alleges.

Notwithstanding here is a positive admission, from two of the leading Whig papers of the State, that Mr. Pollock cannot be elected, there are a few to be found in Bedford and elsewhere who are silly enough to claim his election by an overwhelming majority, just as they "used to do" when speaking of the election of Winfield Scott over the "*fainting* General!" and of that of Wm. F. Johnston over the "Susquehanna Raftsman."

We invite the attention of our Whig friends, especially, to the following article from the leading organ of their own party:

From the Daily News, Sept. 2d.

Bradford will not Withdraw.

So says the *American Banner*, whose editor is one of the public printers elected by Common Council. The *Banner* lays it down thus:

"We deny that Mr. Pollock can be elected, either as an American or as a Whig, while Benjamin Rush Bradford remains the standard bearer of the American party; and that he will abide the issue as the nominee of the American Convention, *we know*. He cannot be bought off or scared off; and it is folly to build upon such expectations. Should Mr. Pollock fully endorse American principles—at least so far as to claim the support of Americans—the only assurance he can give of the *sincerity* of his conversion, will be an immediate resignation as the Whig candidate and a public avowal to support the *legal* representative of those principles, Mr. Bradford. This would be the only *honest test* of his motives."

Allegheny County.

☞ The Democrats of Allegheny County, at their late Convention, placed in nomination the following excellent and popular Ticket:

For Congress—Hon. Chas. Shaler.

Assembly—Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Capt. John S. Hamilton, John M. Kirkpatrick, Thomas M. Carrol, Wilson Stewart.

The election of this Ticket will do honor to the freemen of Allegheny, and we hope to be able to record its triumphant success on the 2d Tuesday of October. Gen. MOORHEAD is a whole team himself, and Capt. HAMILTON represented the county last year with great credit to himself and advantage to his constituents.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones.

The Democracy of "Old Berks" have renominated for Congress, *by acclamation*, the gentleman whose name heads this article, a compliment he justly merited—for, in addition to his sound and radical Democracy, his pleasant and courteous address, and his commanding appearance, he possesses *intellect* well calculated to render him an ornament to his constituents and the country at large. His renomination has been hailed in terms of lively approval by the entire Democratic Press of the State.

☞ We have received another communication from Hon PETER SCHELL, on the subject of Temperance, but too late for this week.

☞ A YOUNG MAN, of *unexceptionable morals*, and agreeable disposition, between the age of 17 and 18 years, will be taken at this office, to learn the Printing Business, on favorable terms.

FOURTH ADDRESS.

☞ We publish to-day the fourth Address of the Democratic State Central Committee, and hope it will be read by every voter in the County, of both parties, as it embraces facts and arguments that should be in the possession of all men. The Address is written in a spirit of candor, and, although it is somewhat lengthy, yet it embraces so much of interest, that no seeker after truth will *tire* in reading it. Our opponents have issued but a single Address, of little over half a column, which originally appeared on the outside of the *Daily News*, as though the Editor was ashamed of it. The Whigs having tacitly admitted that all their opposition to the great measures of the Democratic Party was founded in *error*, they have now *nothing to say*, having handed over their stock in trade to a secret sworn combination whose reply to all interrogatories is—"*I don't know*." In view of these facts, and the unparalleled prosperity which characterizes every department of Agricultural and Mechanical Industry, no *Democrat* will falter in discharging his whole duty to his Country, by nobly and faithfully supporting the candidates selected by the Democratic Party according to its established usage.

DEMOCRATS, forgive and forget all minor differences that have heretofore existed among you—Rally to the Standard of your time-honored Banner once more—and the Flag of Democracy will wave in Triumph on the second Tuesday of October, bearing aloft in its ample folds that glorious CONSTITUTION which declares equal Rights to all men!

☞ JOHN S. RICHEY, Esq., desires us to say that he does not wish to be considered a candidate for the office of Poor Director. He tenders his sincere thanks to the Democratic Convention for their partiality in selecting him for this responsible trust, and, in declining to accept, he wishes it distinctly understood that he does so with his best wishes for the success of the Democratic Ticket.

☞ In consequence of the declination of Mr. RICHEY, for Poor Director, the County Committee have selected Mr. WM STATES, of West Providence, to fill the vacancy, who was the gentleman next highest in vote before the Convention. He will make an able and efficient Director, and is one of the best Democrats in the County.

The Convention having, by some oversight, neglected to nominate a candidate for *Coroner*, the Committee have selected PHILIP MOSS, Esq., of Southampton township, which makes the Ticket complete. Mr. Moss is an honest, competent, and reliable man, and his Democratic friends will rejoice to have an opportunity to vote for him.

☞ Judge POLLOCK has at length taken the stump, but his speeches are represented as a mere tirade of abuse against the Democrats, destitute of either point or argument. He *dodges* the know Nothing Question—never opens his mouth on the subject of the TARIFF—is silent about the Independent Treasury—and seems to have his *warmest affections* centered in the cause of *abolitionism*.

☞ The Democracy of Allegheny County, at their late Convention, passed the following eloquent and patriotic resolutions, which we transfer to our columns with great pleasure, satisfied that they will be read with lively satisfaction by all into whose hands they may fall. Allegheny is sound to the core:

Resolved, That the faithful management of the public finances; the preservation of the public tranquility; the strict observance of all the injunctions of the Constitution; the assertion of the supremacy of the laws; the protection of the American citizen, both at home and abroad; and the fearless vindication of the honor of our national flag, wherever assailed, justly entitle the administration of Gen. Franklin Pierce to the confidence and cordial support of every true Democrat and lover of his country

Resolved, That the prosperous condition of our Commonwealth, and the preservation of the public credit, under the administration of William Bigler, show that gentleman to be a faithful public servant, and well worthy of re-election to the office of Governor. The democracy of Pennsylvania will prove true to their principles at the coming election, despite the intrigues and combinations of their enemies.

Resolved, That the proceedings of political parties, the nominations of candidates for office, and the means to be employed during the conduct of every political campaign, should be open and above board; and, therefore, this Convention is opposed to all secret political organizations.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Allegheny county, publicly tenders the right hand of fellow-ship to their adopted fellow citizens without reference to creed or country.

Resolved, That the letter of Chief Justice Black to the Temperance Committee is what might be expected of an upright Republican Judge. The selection of such a man gives stability to our institutions, and a guarantee that the property and lives of the citizens is safe in his hands, and we take pride in giving our votes to one that prefers doing his duty than cater to a faction for the sake of votes.

Resolved, That the candidate for Canal Commissioner, Col. Mott, is a Democrat without reproach; for one that is so much beloved at home, should be a passport to the Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That the Democratic party retains and adheres to its ancient hostility to all monopolies.—Even necessary corporations should be restrained and limited, so that private rights and property shall be safe against every sort of invasion.

Resolved, That combination of capital, to raise and keep up the price of man's daily bread in seasons of scarcity and distress, should meet with signal and universal rebuke.

Resolved, That this Convention, acting for the Democracy, tender to Gov. Bigler an invitation to visit Pittsburgh, at what ever time will best suit his convenience. As we will take pride in doing honor to the man that does honor to the State; for his administration is marked with fidelity to the people, a faithful Democracy will sustain him by re-election.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the yeomanry of Allegheny County the ticket this day nominated, comprising, as it does, gentlemen of known qualifications, strict integrity and well established principles.

Resolved, That our Senator, Dr. Jonas R. McClintock, and our Representatives in Assembly, be and are hereby instructed to vote for Col. McCandless for United States Senator, and we call upon the Democratic representatives from Western Pennsylvania to give to the Allegheny Democracy, their aid and support in securing his election, conscious that his talents, and the claims of the Democracy of Allegheny County, entitle them to the honor

The Temperance Question.

What has become of Mr. JORDAN'S *Temperance* principles? *Of late* he seems to have no lot or part in this matter! A year or two ago, he denounced every body, in *public speeches*, that would not endorse his *political* Temperance movements—then he declared himself ready to go for *Prohibition* if he stood solitary and alone in pushing forward the column—yes, he was an *honest* advocate of Temperance, and, in his estimation, every man was a rumsucker who would not vote a *political* temperance ticket. Now, he is as quiet as a mouse—won't even open his mouth on the subject of *prohibition*, and seems to *bark out* when other people argue the question. Shame on duplicity like this. Let Mr. Jordan now declare his sentiments as *he used to do*, and tell the people that, if elected to the Senate, he stands pledged to exert all his powers to have a Prohibitory Liquor Law passed—let him also declare that he was one of the leaders in bringing this issue into politics—and let him re-publish his Temperance resolutions of 1852 as an indication of his present views.

People would give him credit for a manly course like this. As things now stand, however, Temperance men will spurn him, and the opponents of a prohibitory law won't touch him!

Cambria Moving.

☞ The Democracy of Cambria County held an enthusiastic meeting in Ebensburg on the 5th inst., at which addresses were delivered by Hon. A. C. DODGE, U. S. Senator from Iowa, Hon. P. C. SHANNON, of Pittsburg, and General JOSEPH M'DONNALD, of Ebensburg, after which Hon. JOHN C. O'NEILL offered a series of strong resolutions which were adopted with great applause. "Little Cambria" will do her whole duty in this contest, by giving the largest Democratic majority she has ever polled.—Mark it.

JUDGE BLACK'S OPINION.

We publish to-day the opinion lately delivered by Chief Justice Black in the great Erie Railroad case. It will be read with interest all over our State, and in other States interested in the Lake shore line of railroads. It will be seen by this opinion that the Erians were not so entirely without excuse for their war upon the railroads last winter, as their calumniators at the east and west believed. That portion of the Company's road which obstructed the streets of Erie was built without right or charter; and was a nuisance—a nuisance that must now be abated, unless the Legislature interfere. The people of Erie will come out right yet.

Judge Black's opinion will be found, on perusal, one of the most sound, clear and able documents ever presented to the public. There is but one opinion throughout this commonwealth in regard to the admirable qualifications of the Chief Justice for the high position he occupies. His writings exhibit a clearness of style that the most unlearned can understand; a force of style that produces conviction; and an exactness in the use of words that will leave no room for doubt hereafter as to the law as he announces it.

It would be a great loss to the State to lose the services of so sound a jurist and upright a man, upon the Supreme bench; and we presume the people of this commonwealth will take the same view of the matter. To protect individuals, and the masses of the people from the grasping spirit, the wealth and power of great corporations, is a duty that our present Supreme Court keeps constantly in view, and well discharges.—*Pittsburg Post*.

The Religious Press and the Know-Nothings.

It is a gratifying sign to notice that some of the leading religious Protestant journals are taking strong ground against Know-Nothingism. Among other powerful articles which have appeared in their papers, we find a communication in the New York *Christian Inquirer*, styled "a letter to the Know-Nothings," thoroughly exposing the folly and injustice of their doctrines, from which we make the following brief extracts:

"The idea of ignoring a man's individuality, and of giving him a badge in society according to the accident of his birth, was one of the main results, as it is one of the chief props, of arrogance in man and of despotism in governments.

A man is born a Christian, and he has all the characteristics of the Jew.

A man is born a Jew, and he has all the impulses of the Christian.

A man is born a Roman Catholic, who detests Pope and Jesuitism.

A man is born a Protestant, and his sensuous nature leads him to the most sensuous religion.

A man is born in Europe with all the instincts of a republican.

A man is born in America with proclivities to exclusiveness and aristocracies.

Don't you see your short-sightedness? You cannot judge men by what they profess to be, or by what, from the inference of their birth, you supposed them to be. You must judge them by what they *are*. If you wage war against *all* who are corrupt, whether born here or abroad, whether Catholics or Protestants, you will succeed, because there is justice and common sense in your war. From the moment, however, you descend from that comprehensive platform and single out one or the other accidents of birth, as your special enemy, you will not only fail in your endeavor to reform, but you will destroy the republic which you wish to save, by destroying the principles of religious liberty and political equality upon which it is founded."

"You argue the adopted citizen is too narrow-minded to comprehend our institutions. By crowding him out from your political society, you rob him of the only chance which he has of elevating his mind. You argue, further, they cannot bear allegiance to two powers—to the Pope of Rome and the Constitution of the United States.

"The animal principles of Gavazzi has materialized your understanding. Your senses are fascinated by the gesticulations of the Italian, and your reason does not pay homage to the genius of the American. Your reason does not pay homage to the innumerable agencies of enlightenments which the pulpit, the school-house, the press, the forum, the whole atmosphere of American life, provide for defeating the most tortuous machinations of the Jesuit, as well as the most God-defying ravings of the Infidel. Like all that is divine, those influences are silent and you do not see how they work. But, like all that is ungodly, resentment and intolerance are boisterous and noisy, and thus have for champions all those whose mind's eyes are shut, who are blind, and who do not hear unless they hear a noise.

"The talk about the oath of allegiance to the Pope is sheer nonsense. If the old man himself had the slightest notion of the validity of that oath, the first thing he would have done when he fled in 1849 would have been to call to his assistance all his subjects, or, if they had cared a straw about him, they would have rushed *en masse* to Rome to his rescue.

"You libel your American intellectuality by repeating the trash of Italian quack-eloquence."

* * * * * * *

"Of course, popular passion is blind always. Mobs follow those who are most successful. Crowds of needy politicians who now declaim against you will soon crouch at your feet. But there is a God in Heaven, and as sure as He, in His goodness, never deviates from His divine principles, and sends every day his Sun to illuminate this wicked world, lest darkness might make wickedness more wicked, just as sure will those who have Christ in their heart and Washington in their mind never deviate from their divinely-inspired principles; and long hence, when you and your efforts are forgotten, history will speak with emotion of the national men who, by waging War against all corrupting influences, and by shunning invidious distinction created by accidents of birth, brought the country back to the practical Christianity of our Saviour, and to the dignified and modest virtues of the republican Washington."

☞ WARNING VOICE OF WASHINGTON.—In a letter addressed to the Roman Catholics of the United States, December, 1789, George Washington, then President, used the following language:

"As mankind become more liberal, they will be apt to allow that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community, are equally entitled to the protection of civil government. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishment of their government, or the important assistance received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic religion is professed."

Writings of Washinton, vol. xii., page 178.

The Know-Nothings profess to have great regard for the "doctrines of the revered Washington." What do they think of the above?

DEATH OF AN EDITOR FROM FEAR OF CHOLERA.—Mr. Wilson, one of the editors of the *Reform Banner*, at Hamilton, Canada west, died a few days ago. It appears he had a great fear of the cholera, and it is said that since the appearance of the disease there, he would never go out of his house, except with a bottle of cholera mixture in his hand, and a parcel of chloride of lime in his pocket, and he regulated his diet and the economy of his family in strict conformity to the rules laid down by the board of health, but unfortunately his children, three beautiful boys, could not be restricted when they got out of sight, and they were seized with cholera from eating green fruit. Soon after his wife was taken and died. Seeing the approaching dissolution of his wife, poor Wilson became quite frantic. He rushed out of the house, leaving all his sick children behind him, and went to a lodging house up town, where he also died next day, from nothing else than downright fear. The poor man was panic stricken, and if it had not been for the attention of a friend, the family might have been left altogether to themselves. One of the children has since died.

Gov. Bigler.

☞ We publish below the principal points contained in Governor BIGLER'S speech before the Democracy of Susquehanna county, a few days since, to which we invite the especial attention of the Whigs, who have *appeared* so anxious to have *his opinions* on "Nebraska," "Temperance," &c.

The Governor, it will be seen, meets every question at issue in a bold, fearless, and candid manner:

From the Montrose Democrat.

Governor Bigler in Montrose.

One of the largest assemblages ever convened in this county met at Montrose on Tuesday, the 29th ult. At three o'clock in the afternoon the multitude convened in front of the Academy, where a platform had previously been prepared for the occasion. The meeting was called to order by Hon. G. A. Grow, whereupon Hon. M. C. Tyler was chosen President, Amherst Carpenter, Calvin Leets, Lewis Brush, Isaac Reckhow, Thomas Johnson, Torrey Whitney chosen Vice Presidents, and A. J. Davis chosen Secretary

The President then introduced his Excellency, Wm. Bigler, who spoke upon the topics of the day in his usual able and statesmanlike manner, being frequently interrupted by cheers from the crowd.

The substance of his remarks upon some of the topics touched upon by him were as follows:

"He first gave a general review of State affairs—spoke of the prosperous condition of the Commonwealth—of the condition of her finances, showing most clearly that but for projects of expenditure commenced before his induction into office, over two millions of the *public debt* might have been paid within the last three years. He declared himself unqualifiedly against the construction of any additional improvements by the State—that individual enterprise and capital were equal to the accomplishment of all feasible schemes of this kind, and the people should be no longer burthened with taxation for such purposes. He next alluded to the monetary condition of the country—to the bank failures which were daily heralded through the newspapers, and said that it should not be forgotten when he came into office a project was on foot under the auspices of his predecessor, a Whig Governor, to introduce into our State the Free—or to use the classic language of the New York papers, the Wild Cat System of Banking. He showed that had this measure of Whig policy been adopted, Pennsylvania, and especially her commercial Metropolis, would now be the scene of these commercial disasters—that even had he yielded to the demands of the Legislature for an extension of our present system we should now be in the condition of some of the surrounding States. He defined his views and the Democratic policy on the subject generally. He spoke of the loose system of granting corporate privileges in practice when he came into office—a system which gave undue rights and advantages to capital, in its relations to labor—that enabled the shrewd and designing to impose upon the honest and unwary. He spoke most feelingly and eloquently of our Common School System. Said he had not supposed that it would ever be necessary for him to define his position on this subject, or repel the accusation, that the Democracy desired to make inroads upon the system, but he had mistaken, for there were those who had shown themselves bold and reckless enough to make the charge. He repelled it with feeling and manifest indignation, and declared that he always had been, was now, and ever should be the devoted friend of our Common School system—that it should be his pride and pleasure to labor to perfect and extend it, and he looked forward to the day when the Commonwealth should be prepared to [illegible] for public education of all grades.

He next alluded to the temperance cause—to the effort that had been made to turn it to political or partizan account. He said his position was defined in his letter to the State Temperance Convention. He deplored the evils of intemperance, and was willing to sanction any reasonable measure to mitigate, and if possible to exterminate the vice. But he could not pledge himself to sanction a law which he had never seen. He could not, under the obligation of an oath, say that a statute was just and constitutional, not one word of which he had ever seen; and for this he had been abused by certain politicians and pretended temperance men. He said the question had been referred to the people, and their voice would decide so far as related to the policy of the measure. Should they demand the law, and the representatives of the people put it in a constitutional form, neither he nor his opponent would have the moral courage to reject it.

He next alluded to the strange political dogmas pomulgated by the Whig, Native American and Know Nothing Mayor of Philadelphia—to the effect that no citizen, not born in the country, should be permitted to hold office, no matter how pure his character, how strong his love of country, how valuable his services. The accident of birth was to decide the civil rights of the citizen. We shall not attempt to give an idea of the biting sarcasm and burning eloquence of this part of his speech. It was truly great. He exhibited the flagrant injustice of the idea, denounced it as immoral, as unjust, as a proposition to disgrace our country, by breaking the faith of our fathers as plighted in the constitution. The secret order of "Know Nothings," who embrace the doctrine of Mayor Conrad, together with another dogma that seeks to proscribe citizens from civil rights, because of their religious belief, was next reviewed and rejected as a most insidious, dangerous and unjust measure. He inquired why a secret and oath bound association was necessary in this country, and argued that if there be political or moral evils amongst us which needs correction, that it should be a day-light business, that the end should be accomplished in a manner consistent with the American character, that they were out spoken, and gloried in the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press. He invoked all denominations and all classes of people to show by the constitution, that they had a perfect guarantee against encroachment from any quarter. He should stand by it, not for the benefit of one sect or class, but for the sake of all.

The laws organizing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas were next referred to by the Governor. He said he was well aware that this was the absorbing topic in the Northern part of the State. He said that officially he had no connection with the subject—it was not a part of the stewardship for which he must account, that he had not covenanted with the people to organize territories, nor to control the action of Congress on any question. He should not claim for himself any of the honor that might flow from Congressional action on this or any subject, and he did not intend to bear the responsibility, for this was the work of members of Congress, and they must account for it to their constitutents—that he should not ask them, or the President to bear the responsibility of his errors of State policy. He did his duty without consulting them, and they certainly did not and ought not to take his word as a rule of action on any subject. He said he never had or probably never could have any official connection with this subject, and that it was scarcely possible that the election of a Governor, whoever might succeed, could have any influence whatever upon the future policy of those territories. This much he thought it right to say as to his official relation to the question, but as a citizen and a member of the Democratic party, amongst whom a diversity of opinion exists on this subject, he should most cheerfully say what he tho't about the question. He did not think his views of special importance, for he made no pretensions to experience in national politics, that from 1848 to 1850, however, he had given the slavery question some consideration. That the national controversy growing out of the attempt to adjust the question of slavery in the territories acquired from Mexico, absorbed all other topics, and seemed for a while to threaten the stability of our national Union. It was at that time that Gen. Cass, the patriot and statesman, proposed the doctrine of non-intervention—that Congress should forbear to act on the subject of slavery in the territories; and that the whole question should be referred to the people occupying the territories—that such territories at the proper time should be admitted as States with or without slavery as the people might decide. He said that he thought this doctrine wise and safe. He became its advocate—that he had so said to the people in 1851, when travelling the State as a candidate. All, however, remember that he endorsed the Compromise measures of 1850. That he was still the advocate of the doctrine of non-intervention—that he was willing to trust the people with a question of morals or politics—that he had more confidence in their judgment, patriotism and love of freedom than he had in that of Congress. Indeed, if we were to believe half that is said of the impressible character of that body, we should be compelled to regard it as unsafe on any question. He thought the reference of this vexed and dangerous question to the people well calculated to allay the excitement, and give greater stability to our national confederacy. And as to the extension of Slavery, he did not embrace the doctrine of non-intervention, believing that it would extend the institution—he believed just the reverse, that the tendency would be to restrict, to drive it south of the Missouri line. That such was his estimation of the value of the Union, such his ideas of the blessings which it has bestowed on the American people—such the blessed influence which our institutions were exercising in other parts of the world, that for one he was willing to labor for its preservation, and be sacrificed, if needs be, to secure its perpetuity. Its dissolution, in his opinion, would be the most horrible calamity that could befal both races—it would be a sad calamity to the North and the South, to the master and to the slave.

He next went on to say that had it been his business to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, he should have done so in the terms of the Compromise acts of 1850, *without disturbing the act of 1820, fixing the Missouri line.* Whilst he said this he was also bound in candor to declare, that he did not believe that the policy of the territories would be different from what it will be under the present law—that he firmly believed that slavery could not extend there—that nine-tenths of the people would decide against it—that the laws of Nature were not congenial to the institution—that some of the wisest opponents of the measure held this opinion. He said *he never had and never should ask to strengthen the institution of slavery*—that he regretted the existence of the institution as sincerely as any man, but he had and he should maintain the clear constitutional rights of Southern as well as those of Northern States. He should not acknowledge the overshadowing influence talked about so much whether that influence came from the South or the North.

To the question by some one in the crowd, whether slavery did not exist in the territories at this time, he replied *that it did not*—that individual slaves might be there doing what white men directed them to do, but the *institution was not there in any legal form, and could not be without express local law*, that it had no legal existence there—that the Constitution of the United States, in his opinion, *did not carry* it there—that Congress had not and could not establish it there—that it could only derive a legal existence from the *local law-making power*—that it was the creature of law—that when the people of the territories constituted a law-making power—in the shape of a local legislature, that power, *and that only* could give the institution legal existence in the territories—that he sincerely believed and hoped that when that power acted for those territories the institution would be rejected.

He said he was desirous of being sustained or condemned on his own official acts—but he could beg no question of the Whig party—they had a right to make all the capital they can out of the acts of any member of the Democratic party, and urge it as an objection to all: but not so amongst members of the same party—within the family each should be held responsible for his own acts. If Democratic members of Congress had voted wrong, that is no reason why Democrats should strike down a Democratic Governor if he has done right. Difference on great National questions is very common. We have differed about the Tariff, and now about the Homestead bill, but that is no reason why we should reject the State administration if it be a good one. This argument might do for the Whigs, but it will not answer for Democrats.—If the Democratic party are defeated, it will be claimed all over the Union as a Whig triumph, and nothing more or less, except that the Whigs, Natives and Know-Nothings may dispute as to who produced the result. He said he had not been an agent in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and those who cast their votes for him did not therefore, by any fair construction, endorse it. He would have organized the territories could he have controlled it, under the act of 1850, and not disturbed the Missouri line."

Governor Bigler.

The re-election of this gentleman is as certain as any event in the future. The uproar and excitement created by the Whigs after the Mayor's election in Philadelphia, have subsided, and men have resumed their reason. The "Know Nothings," like all other ephemeral factions, have had their day, and are now regarded among the unprincipled things that were. Democrats feel ashamed to think that they ever doubted the justice and integrity of the people, or that they could be led astray so far at to discard a faithful public servant. The administration of Gov. Bigler has been conspicuous for many weighty and important questions that have arisen, and which have been settled in a manner that shows that there is a strong arm at the helm, and perfectly satisfactory to the great mass of the people. In this country the mass of the people appreciate the worth of such a Governor, and in this town alone we can count many votes he will get in October next, from persons who never voted for a Democratic Governor before. They can find no fault in him, and Old Venango will roll him up an increased majority.—*Venango Spectator.*

Naturalization.

1. *To be naturalized*, an alien must have resided in the United States five years.

2. He must have declared his intention to become a citizen for two years prior to application for his final certificate.

3. And have resided in the State, &c., where naturalized for one year:

4. Or one having resided in the United States for *three* years prior to attaining the age of 21 years, and five years altogether, may be naturalized without such previous declaration of intention.

The birth of a natural born citizen may be proven by his own oath. Naturalization by certificate, unless applicant has resided ten years—then by his own oath.

Frightful Steamboat Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—A few days since, just after the steamer Timour, No. 2, had landed her passengers at Edward's yard, near Jefferson City, Missouri, her boilers exploded, scattering death and destruction around, and leaving the boat a total wreck.

At the latest accounts, six persons were lying on the shore dead, and it is supposed that fifteen or sixteen others were thrown overboard and drowned.

Owing to the confusion and excitement, the exact number of killed could not be ascertained.

About seventeen persons were scalded and otherwise injured.

Mr. Dix, the pilot, was in a dying condition, not having spoken since the explosion.

Mr. Eckers, the clerk of the boat, had his family on board, and two of his children were severely injured.

The injured men are principally deck hands. Two of the boilers were thrown on the railroad track, and the other into the river. Many pieces of wreck were found half a mile from the place where the explosion occurred.

The hull was breaking up, and but few of the goods on board would be saved. The entire upper works are destroyed. The engineers of the boat, Charles W. McCord and John R. Scott, gave bonds in the sum of $4000 to answer any charge of misconduct or negligence.

Indian Murders on the Plains.—We learn from St. Louis that information has been received by a special express from Fort Laramie, that Lieut. Grattan and twenty-two men had been murdered by the Sioux Indians. It appears that about the 18th of August, a Sioux Indian killed an ox belonging to an emigrant train close to Fort Laramie. The chief of the tribe gave notice; and offered to give up the offender, when Lieut. Fleming despatched second Lieut. Grattan, with an interpreter, Corporal McNulty and twenty privates to receive the prisoner. The Indians proved treacherous, however, and the whole detachment were murdered. There are no reliable particulars of the affair. The Chief, however, is among the killed. The Indians are extremely hostile, and were menacing the fort, which was in a critical condition, and reinforcements had been sent from Fort Lavenworth.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.

Cholera at Columbia, Pa.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 10, 1854.

The first fatal case of cholera appeared here on Friday morning, and since that time sixty deaths are reported to have occurred. It has produced the greatest consternation among our citizens, and they are leaving the town as fast as possible.

In haste, yours, W. X.

[*From the Cleveland Herald, Aug.* 26.]

RESCUE OF A SLAVE GIRL.

We are no apologists for slavery, but at the same time we despise rowdyism and blackguardism when used by fanatics in their rash and illegal efforts to carry out their mistaken notions of philantrophy.

Yesterday, when the cars arrived at Salem, in Columbiana county, from Pittsburg, a crowd had gathered at the depot, a despatch from Pittsburg having informed them that a slave girl was on board, under charge of her master and mistress. When the cars stopped a big negro stepped into them, and accosting the girl, asked her if she was a slave. She made no reply, but her mistress answered that she was. Thereupon the black ruffian seized her, and she, clinging to her mistress' neck, begged most piteously not to be torn away; but the black violently tore her away; and in the effort bruised the lady's neck severely, and carried the child out of the car in one arm, and flourished a revolver in the other hand, amid the plaudits of the excited crowd.

The master of the child was not just then in the car, and upon hearing of the rescue, offered to go before any officer and execute free papers, if the girl wished to be free, leaving the matter to the girl. But the mob would listen to no such thing. The child's screams were heard above the tumult, begging to go back, so that she could again see her mother, who belongs to the same owner.

The life of the owner was threatened, and he dare not remain over, but went on in the cars to carry grief to the mother of the girl.

This is an outrage, and the people of Columbiana owe it to themselves to wipe out the stain.

That long haired, brainless, C. C. Burleigh, was on hand, and made an harrangue to the crowd.

MARRIED:

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. WILLIAM HUFF to Miss CATHARINE IMLER, both of Union Township.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Gephart, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS to Miss SARAH DUNLAP, both of this place.

THE CONDITION of the stomach is of vital importance. No man, woman, or child can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will as surely create a regular and healthy action of the stomach as oil will lesson the friction of machinery. Let the victim of dyspepsia or indigestion in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day.

☞ OLD SORES, ULCERS, and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure or depraved state of the blood. See the extraordinary cure of Mr. Wm. G. Harwood, a highly respectable citizen of Richmond, Va., by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He had ulcers and sores of the worst description, and finally got so bad, he was unable to walk, except on crutches. A few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great blood purifier, cured him, as it has cured hundreds of others who have suffered with rheumatism, bad effects of mercury, and pains and ulcers of the bones and joints.

*** See advertisement.

Wm. Henry Leas,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

VINEGAR WANTED.—A fair price will be given for Ten Barrels of pure Cider Vinegar, by
Sept. 8, 1854. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE*? Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the "*right stripe*," or FURNISHING ARTICLES that "*can't be beat*," or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of
CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING,
I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.
May 19, 1854—1y.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1851. G. H. SPANG.

STOVES!

On hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.
GEO. BLYMIRE.

Mens, Boys, and Youths, city-made calf-skin Boots, for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of such Elections, and to enumerate in said notice what Officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALSIP, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the County of Bedford, that a General election will be held in said County, on the second Tuesday of October next, at the several election Districts, viz:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of Broadtop Township to meet at the house of Wm. Griffith in said Township.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house of Joshua Filler in Rainsburg in said Township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the New School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at School House number 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township, to meet at the house now occupied by William Keyser, in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the School House near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Londondery Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the School House in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe township to meet at the house of Phillip Evans in Clearville, in said Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the house built for a School House in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house of —— McCall innkeeper in said Township.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new log school house at Bloody Run in said Township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout in said Township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the house of Philip Ickes Jr. in said Township.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Chandler Payne, near Noble's mill in said Township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of William Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry; at which time and place the qualified electors will elect by ballot—

ONE PERSON for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;
ONE PERSON for the office of Congressman, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Juniata, Adams, Franklin, Bedford and Fulton.
ONE PERSON for the office of State Senator to represent the District composed of the Counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton;
ONE PERSON for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;
ONE PERSON for Judge of the Supreme Court of said Commonwealth;
TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with Bedford and Cambria, as Representatives in the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;
ONE PERSON for Associate Judge of Bedford County.
ONE PERSON for Sheriff of Bedford county.
ONE PERSON for Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, and Clerk of the Courts;
ONE PERSON for Commissioner of Bedford County, for the term of 3 years;
ONE PERSON for Director of the Poor.
ONE PERSON for Auditor of Bedford County.
ONE PERSON for Coroner of Bedford County.

Also the qualified Electors of the several districts may vote on the following act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating Liquors as a beverage.

WHEREAS, All laws to be efficient should have the approbation and sanction of the people:

And whereas, It is represented that a large number, if not a majority of the citizens of this Commonwealth, are deeply impressed with the necessity of the passage of a prohibitory Liquor Law:

And whereas, It is impossible to obtain a certain indication of popular sentiment relative thereto by means of petitions and remonstrances; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized at the places for holding the general elections in their respective wards, boroughs and townships, on the second Tuesday of October next, to vote for and against a law which shall entirely prohibit by proper or constitutional regulations the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical and artistical purposes.

SECTION 2. That the officers authorized by law to hold elections in each ward, borough township of this Commonwealth, are hereby directed and required at the place fixed by law, in the several districts for the holding of the general elections in said districts, on the second Tuesday of October next, when they shall be organized as an election board, to receive from each qualified voter, of their said districts, a ticket written or printed on the out side: 'Prohibitory Liquor Law,' and the tickets in favor of the proposed law shall contain in the inside the words, "For a Prohibitory Liquor Law," and those opposed to the proposed law shall contain in the inside the words, "Against a Prohibitory Liquor Law," which votes shall be counted and returned to the court house of the county or city, in which the said election shall be held, on the following Friday by the return judges, who shall cast up and certify all the votes polled in said county or city, to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg, directed and transmitted in the same manner as the votes for Governor are required to be directed and transmitted, and the said Secretary shall on the third Friday of January next ensuing, communicate the said returns to the Legislature, to be opened and counted in the same manner the votes for Governor are opened and counted, and considered as the prayer of the voters of this Commonwealth relative to a prohibitory liquor law.

SECTION 3. That all the election laws of the State prescribing the hours of opening and closing the polls, the reception of votes, the punishment for illegal voting, the defraying the expenses of publication, and holding of the general elections and return of the same, and all other matters incident thereto, be and the same are hereby declared applicable to the election above authorized.

SECTION 4. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert a copy of this act in the proclamation for the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next.

E. B. CHASE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. M'CASLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.
WM. BIGLER.

I make known that by an act of Assembly, passed the 15th day of April, A. D. 1852, entitled "An act to provide for the election of Judges of the several Courts of this Commonwealth, and to regulate certain Judicial Districts," it is provided:

That the qualified electors of each of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall at the next general election at the times and places of electing representatives, and whenever it shall hereafter be necessary under the provisions hereof to serve as Judges of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 4. That the election for Judges shall be held and conducted in the several election districts in the same manner in all respects as elections for representatives are or shall be held and conducted, and by the judges, inspectors and other officers; and the provisions of the act of the general assembly, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 30, 1846, and its several supplements, and all other like laws as far as the same shall be in force and applicable, shall be deemed and taken to apply to the election for Judge,: Provided, That the aforesaid electors shall vote for Judges of the Supreme Court on a separate piece of paper and for all other judges required to be learned in the law on another separate piece of paper.

Also, that in the fourth section of the act of Assembly, "An act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be construed so as to prevent any militia officer or Borough officer from serving as judge, inspectors or clerks, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

☞ All officers, except for Supreme Judge, will be voted for on a single slip of paper. The tickets for Supreme Judge must be voted on a separate piece of paper, as by law provided.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and Judges, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge, in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid; than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall deposit on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite there to writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove in the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election with the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

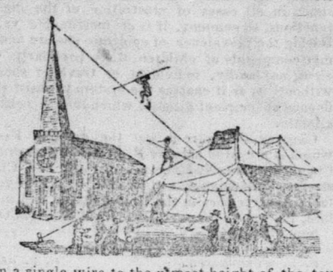
And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the 79th of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALSIP, *Sheriff.*
Sept. 8, 1854,

GRAND FREE EXHIBITION!

Prof. McFarland's Grand Ærial Ascension!



On a single wire to the utmost height of the towering Pavilion of Levi J. North's Circus, will take place a few minutes previous to the circus performance, on every clear day. The ascension will not take place during a rain or a high wind. The circus performance takes place on all occasions without regard to the weather.

LEVI J. NORTH'S COLOSSAL CIRCUS,
(From the National Amphitheatre, Phil'a.)

This stupendous establishment, at once the largest and most magnificent in the world, comprising artists from every quarter of the globe, and an immense stud of horses, will exhibit at

BEDFORD, on Friday, Sept. 22.

Admission 25 cents.

Upon this occasion, the following celebrated performers, who stand without rivals in Europe or America, will appear:

Mr. LEVI J. NORTH, the distinguished equestrian.
Mr. BURNEL RUNNELS, the great Double and Quadruple Horseman.
Prof. JAMES McFARLAND, the unapproachable Tight Rope performer.
Signor CAPPININO, the eminent Naturalist, will introduce his wonderful Russian Bears, in feats of Dancing, Wrestling, Chariot-Racing, &c.
Little VICTORIA NORTH, the most youthful, graceful and interesting artist of the present age.
Master JENNINGS, in his beautiful act of the Poses Plastique.
Monsieur EDGAR, the renowned and wonderful performer on the Crescent Cord, and thrower of Double Somersets.
Master WILLIE, the daring young Horseman, in the great act of the Hurlee Race.
Mr. ARCHER will perform his act of the Revolving Globe.
BEN JENNINGS, Clown to the Circle, will open his inexhaustible Budget of Fun, dispensing a profusion of Laughing Philosophy, Bon Mots, Bits at the Times, Fresh Jokes, Comical Sayings, Repartees, Sympathy, Satire, Sentiment, and Stump Speeches, Galvanized Grins, Fantastic Grotesques, Love Ditties and Soft Yarns, which he will distribute to the laughter-loving multitude with prodigal liberality.

This company will also perform at STOYSTOWN, on Wednesday, Sept. 20—SCHELLSBURG, on Thursday, 21st—and at WOODBERRY, on Saturday, Sept. 23.

N. B.—The proprietor respectfully calls the attention of the public to his bills. What is advertised on them he performs.

CHAS. C. PELL, Agent.
Sept. 15, 1851.

DR. P. S. THOMPSON

Having permanently located at Centreville, Bedford County, Pa. offers his Professional services to the Citizens of the surrounding Country. Office and Residence at the Half-Way House.
July 28, 1854.—2m.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.
June 9, 1854.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care. Having secured the services of a competent Agent in Washington, D. C., he will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Lands.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, one door North of the residence of Samuel H. Tate, and immediately opposite Capt. Beckwith's Hotel.

He has for sale one FARM situate in Monroe Township, containing 180 acres of land, 70 acres cleared and under fence, with house and barn thereon erected. There is an orchard of excellent fruit on the premises.

Also, 300 Acres of Limestone land, situate in Woodcock Valley, one and-a-half miles north of the town of Bloody Run.

Also, 500 Acres of first rate timber land, situate in Hopewell Township, lying south of the contemplated Chambersburg and Bedford Rail Road.

Also, 1800 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton counties which will be sold low to actual settlers.

The above lands will be sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.
April 21, 1854.

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackeral, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Notice.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Jacob Werking, late of South Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. B. NOBLE,
Executor.
August 11, 1854.*

CROCKS.

Apple Butter and Milch Crocks can be had at my Pottery in Schellsburg, by any quantity, for Cash. In all cases of sale, a reasonable per centage will be allowed to storekeepers, but no carriage will be allowed by me.

PETER SCHELL.
Sept. 1, 1854.

FOR RENT.

The subscriber has for Rent one of the best situations in Bedford County for a Physician with a family. For further information call on the subscriber, or Jacob Walter, at St. Clairsville, Bedford County.

D. W. LEHMAN.
Sept. 1, 1854.

BY AUTHORITY.

Resolution Proposing Amendments to the Constitution OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

SECTION 1. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the following amendments be and the same are hereby proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, under and in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

PROPOSITION 1, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. The aggregate amount of debts hereafter contracted by the Commonwealth shall never exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to redeem the public debt of the Commonwealth, and the money so raised shall be applied to the purpose for which the debt may be contracted, or pay such debts, and to no other purpose.

SECTION 2. To pay the public debt of the Commonwealth, and debts which may hereafter be contracted in case of war to repel invasions, suppress insurrection, and to redeem the public debt, the Legislature shall at their next session after the adoption of this section into the Constitution, provide by law for the creation of a sinking fund, which shall not be abolished till the said public debts be wholly paid, to consist of all the net annual income from the public works and stocks owned by the Commonwealth, or any other funds arising under any revenue law now existing or that may be hereafter enacted, so far as the same may be required to pay the interest of said debts semi-annually to reduce the principle thereof by a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly by compounding at a rate of not less than five per centum per annum; the said sinking fund shall be invested in the Commonwealth, which shall be cancelled from time to time in a manner to be provided by law: no portion of the sinking fund shall ever be applied to the payment of the debt of five hundred thousand dollars mentioned in the first section of this article, but the said sinking fund shall be applied only to the purposes herein specified.

SECTION 3. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any way be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, company, corporation or association, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation in this Commonwealth or elsewhere, formed for any purposes.

SECTION 4. The Commonwealth shall never assume the debts of any county, city, borough or township, or of any corporation or association, unless such debts shall have been contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the State in war.

PROPOSITION 2, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

Prohibiting Municipal Subscriptions.

The Legislature shall never authorize any county, city, borough or township, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, association or corporation, or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such company or association.

E. B. CHASE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. M'CASLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

In Senate, April 28, 1854.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 22, nays 6. Extract from the Journal.

T. A. MAGUIRE, Clerk.

In House of Representatives, April 21, 1854.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 71, nays 20. Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Filed April 29, 1854. } C. A. BLACK, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, July 1, 1854.

SEAL. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's office the day and year above written.

C. A. BLACK.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Journal of the Senate.

"Resolution No. 562, entitled 'Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth,' was read a third time. On the question, will the Senate agree to the first proposition, the yeas were taken, agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darlington, Darsie, Furguson, Foulkrod, Frick, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, McClintock, McFarland, Piatt, Quiggle, Sager, Slifer, and McCaslin, Speaker—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Hendricks, Kinzer, Kunkle and Skinner—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darsie, Furguson, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hendricks, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, Kinser, McClintock, McFarland, Piatt, Price, Quiggle, Slifer, Wherry, McCaslin, Speaker—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Darlington, Hamilton, Kunkle and Skinner—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative,

Journal of the House of Representatives.

"The question recurring upon the final passage of the Resolutions, the first proposition was agreed to as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs, Abraham, Adams, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Byer, Bigham, Boyd, Bush, Byerly, Cadwell, Calvin, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, De France, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Foster, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Gwin, Hamilton, Hart, Herr, Hiestand, Hillier, Hipple, Horn, Hummel, Hunsecker, Hunter, Hurtt, Jackmon, Kilgore, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Miller, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Palmer, Parkee, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Putney, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Sicle, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stewart, Stockdale, Strong, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Zeizler, Chase, Speaker—85.

NAYS—None.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question will the House agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken, agreably to the 10th article of the Constitution, and are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Beck, Byer, Bigham, Boyd, Cadwell, Carlisle, Chamberlain, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, Deegan, De France, Dunning, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Gwin, Hamilton, Hiestand, Hillier, Hipple, Hunsecker, Hunter, Hurtt, Jackman, Kilgore, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Lowery, (Tioga,) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Palmer, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stockdale, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Chase, Speaker—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Baldwin, Beans, Bush, Byerly, Eckert, Ellis, Hart, Herr, Horn, Hummel, M'Combs, Miller, Poulson, Putney, Sidle, Stewart, Strong, Struthers, Ziegler—20.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, July 1, 1854.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

SEAL. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the "YEAS" and "NAYS" taken on the "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth," as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the Session of 1854.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said office this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

C. A. BLACK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
July 14, 1854.—3m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 4500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.
July 21, 1854.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Farm, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, containing 390 acres of patented land, on which is erected a good Double Dwelling House, good Bank Barn, Smoke House, Spring House, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and all other necessary outbuildings. About 180 acres of this land cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation. About 20 acres of meadow, and more can be made. This land is capable of being made into three farms, and has an excellent orchard of choice fruit upon it. It is situated about six miles north of Schellsburg—and only 1½ miles from a good mill, and in a pleasant neighborhood. For further information, enquire of

ANDREW HORN.
July 14, 1854.—3m.

Important News!

A Chance for Bargains!

The subscriber, having determined to close up the mercantile business, offers at reduced prices his entire stock of goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and Drugs; also, a lot of Trump's celebrated Hill-side Ploughs.

P. S. **Auction every Saturday** at 10 o'clock until the whole is disposed of.

J. H. SCHELL.
Schellsburg, Aug. 25, 1854.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

Ten *School Teachers* are wanted to take charge of the various Schools of Colerain Township. Schools to open on the 1st of November. All desired information can be obtained by application to

JNO. A. CORLE,
August 25, 1854. *Colerain Township.*

CASSVILLE SEMINARY.

The Cassville Male and Female Seminary of the Baltimore Conference, will open its last term of the second year, on Thursday, August the 10th, and its first term of the third year Nov. 16.

Expenses for Board, Tuition, Room-rent and Furniture, for one Academic year, $95.

Cassville, the seat of the Institution, is a romantic, mountainous region, twelve miles from the Penna. Rail Road, at Mill Creek, from which it is accessible by stages. The Board of Instruction will consist of seven, and will be prepared to impart instruction in all the Practical, Scientific, Classical, Literary and Ornamental branches usually taught in similar Institutions. Catalogues and circulars, or further information, can be had by addressing the Principal. J. T. TOMLIN.

Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.,
August 4, 1854.—2m.*

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Eleven teachers wanted to take charge of the Common Schools in Bedford Township District. The Board will meet in Bedford on the 30th day of September for the purpose of making the necessary examinations.

J. W. LINGENFELTER.
Sept. 1, 1854. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Adams, late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. ADAMS.
Sept. 1, 1854. *Executor.*

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

HAVING greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their SUPERIOR PAINTS. DRY, and GROUND IN OIL, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds; also DRY, in barrels, of 200 pounds each. Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and unsurpassed for BODY and UNIFORM WHITENESS.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE COLOR PAINT possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Outbuilding, Bridges, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

FRENCH & RICHARDS,
Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—6m.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at
BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

Ice Cream.

The subscriber has opened his Ice Cream Saloon for the present Season, and is fully prepared to serve up this delicacy in the best style.—He has two Parlors, handsomely furnished—one for Ladies, the other for Gentlemen.—He also keeps a constant supply of cakes and Confectionary of every description, and the best of Mead and Small Beer.

JOHN J. LUTHER.

June 16, 1854.

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale three desirable FARMS—No. 1 containing 100 acres, No. 2, 150 acres, and No. 3, 100 acres, all under a high state of cultivation and well improved, about one-half of each farm cleared and divided into small fields and meadows, all well watered with running water—also, well timbered and the very best selection of choice fruits. These farms are adjoining, all have good buildings erected upon them, and will be sold seperate or together to suit purchasers, and on easy payments. Said property is situated in Bedford Township, Bedford County, within 5 miles of the Borough of Bedford, in the Dennings' Creek Valley, and within a half mile of the new Lutheran Church of Pleasant Valley. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more as persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, living on the farm, and judge for themselves.

NIMROD NORRIS.

August 25, 1854.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Farm on which he at present resides, situate 4½ miles west of Schellsburg, in Juniata Township, Bedford County, on the Turnpike Road leading from Bedford to Pittsburg, containing 246 acres of good land, 125 acres cleared, 15 acres of meadow and land sufficient for making as much more. The buildings are a good dwelling house, part log and part stone, (the stone part rough-cast,) Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Granary, Dry-house, &c.—a Well of excellent water near the door, and a running pump a short distance off. Also, a fine orchard of choice fruit, say 200 trees, consisting of Apples, Cherries, Plums, Pears, &c. About fifty acres of the land is well set in Clover.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase a fine Farm with a small sum of money can do so by calling on the subscriber.

GEORGE G. BURNS.

June 2, 1854.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Intelligence from Cuba.
A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principees, Casadoris, Havanas, Ceroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superier quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

Russell & Boyd,

Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Bedford and the adjoining counties.

Agencies, collections and all other business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

☞ OFFICE in Juliana Street, south of the Court House, and opposite the residence of William Lyon, Esq.

April 22, 1853.—1y.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,

No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This ESSENCE is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, so common, it is of inestimable value.—During the prevalence of epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family, individual or traveller should be without it, as it enables the system to resist the influence of incipient disease, which lurk in a changing climate.

CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. Brown, at his drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable Apothecaries in the United States, and in Bedford, Pa. by SAM'L D. SCOTT.

Sept. 30, 1853—1y.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

James M. Gibson

Respectfully begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Bedford and vicinity that he has added to his former stock of GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, embracing Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Wear for Men and Boys, Hats, &c., &c. Also Boots and Shoes in great variety for men, women, and children—a very large supply of SEGARS of a very superior quality, also half-Spanish and Common—Tobacco and Snuff—Raisins, Prunes, Nuts in variety, and candies of every quality and flavor—Spices of every description—Ready-Made Clothing—a very superior article of Shaving Cream, and Perfumery of the richest and most approved quality—Syrups of various flavors, a superior article of Yeast Powders, to which he invites especial attention—Young Hyson and Imperial Teas, Toys, Envelopes, and Trimmings. His stock of *Jewelry* is not only large, but of a very fine quality. He has also on hand a supply of most excellent CLOCKS. As usual, he will constantly keep Flour, Bacon, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Molasses, &c., &c. He returns many thanks for the generous patronage heretofore conferred upon him, and respectfully asks for a continuance of former favors, satisfied that he can render satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Bedford, May 20, 1853.

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞ All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Watches and Jewelry.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now opening at his old stand in the Borough of Bedford, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, a well selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry, consisting, in part, of Fine Gold Levers, Lepine & Silver Watches—also a variety of Gold Chains, Keys, Gold Pencils, & Pens—Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, &c. Albatta Spoons and Forks, and 8 day and 30 hour Clocks. Persons will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock. My motto is quick sales and small profits. Watches & Clocks repaired as usual.

H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 26, 1853.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next. All accounts unsettled at that date will be collcted by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK.

March 31, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

MISS MARGARET C. FETTERLY,

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity that she is prepared to make Dresses, of every description, in the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Having made arrangements to keep a general assortment of TRIMMINGS for Dresses, Ladies will find it to their advantage to give her a call. She will also keep BONNETS, and a general variety of Fancy articles. She hopes to meet with liberal encouragement.

April 21, 1854.*

A DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY For Sale.

The subscriber, anxious to go west, offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Town Property on which he at present resides, in Schellsburg Borough.

There are two Lots, (one of which is a corner lot,) 66 feet front by 240 feet deep, on which there is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, 40 feet front and 20 feet back, with Brick back building, 20 by 16 feet, with double back porch, all nearly new.

Also, a two story Frame Carriage Shop, 58 by 20 feet, with Smith Shop adjoining, 35 by 19 feet, and Carriage and Lumber House, 16 by 30 feet, an excellent new or nearly new Stable, and other out buildings thereon erected.

The location is in the most desirable part of the Town, and one well suited for the Carriage Manufacturing Business, or the same may be changed to suit the Foundry or any other Mechanical pursuit. The shops are sufficiently large to work 10 or 12 hands to advantage.

Being near the Allegheny, the best of Lumber can be had cheap—and coal can be got to great advantage.

Any person wishing to purchase property and start the Carriage Manufacturing Business, will do well to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to sell if he can.

For terms, &c., enquire either of the subscriber in Schellsburg, or Jno. P. Reed, Esq., Bedford, Pa.

G. W. HUNT.

June 23, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

Not a Particle of Mercury in it!

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has become celebrated for the number of extraordinary cures effected through its agency, has induced the proprietors, at the urgent request of their friends, to offer it to the public, which they do with the utmost confidence in its virtues and wonderful curative properties. The following certificates, selected from a large number, are, however, stronger testimony than the mere word of the proprietors; and are all from gentlemen well known in their localities, and of the highest respectability, many of them residing in the city of Richmond, Va.

F. BOYDEN, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, known every where, says he has seen the Medicine called CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE administered in over a hundred cases, in nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, with the most astonishingly good results. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen.

C. B. LUCK, Esq., now in the city of Richmond, and for many years in the Post Office, has such confidence in the astonishing efficacy of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, that he has bought upwards of 50 bottles, which he has given away to the afflicted. Mr. Luck says he has never known it to fail when taken according to directions.

Dr. MINGE, a practising Physician, and formerly of the City Hotel, in the city of Richmond, says he has witnessed in a number of instances the effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE which were most truly surprising. He says in a case of Consumption, dependent on the Liver, the good effects were wonderful indeed.

Still another Cure for Scrofula.—I had a very valuable boy cured of Scrofula by Carter's Spanish Mixture. I consider it truly a valuable medicine. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Conductor on the R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.

Salt Rheum of 20 years Standing Cured.

Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, residing in the city of Richmond, was cured by three bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, of Salt Rheum, which he had nearly 20 years, and which all the physicians of the city could not cure. Mr. Thompson is a well known merchant in the city of Richmond, Va., and his cure is most remarkable.

WM. A. MATTHEWS, of Richmond, had a servant cured of Syphilis, in the worst form, by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He says he cheerfully recommends it, and considers it an invaluable medicine.

EDWIN BURTON, commissioner of the revenue, says he has seen the good effects of Carter's Spanish Mixture in a number of Syphilitic cases, and says it is a perfect cure for that horrible disease.

WM. G. HARWOOD, of Richmond, cured of Old Sores and Ulcers, which disabled him from walking. Took a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and was enabled to walk without a crutch, in a short time permanently cured.

BENNETT & BEERS, Prop'rs,
No. 125, Main Street, Richmond, Va.

For sale by Dr. S. D. Scott, Bedford—J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run—A. B. Bunn, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines every where.

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

PLASTERING LATHS.

The subscriber having rebuilt a mill for sawing, in Union Township, is prepared to furnish any quantity of 'plastering Laths' at the shortest notice, at $1,50 per thousand for three feet long—other lengths in proportion. Address St. Clairsville.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Feb. 17, 1854.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Strong Testimony in favor of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia; the great remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, &c.

Hutch & Broomhall, W. Chester, Pa., 1850, said: "The general satifaction expressed by those who have used Hoofland's German Bitters, is, perhaps unparalleled; some think it worth its weight in gold."

Abel Turrel, Montrose, Pa. Feb. 7, 1852, said: "Your German Bitters have gone off very rapidly. I have sold about half a dozen to a very respectable Baptist Clergyman of my acquaintance, who attributed his restoration to health to the use of these Bitters.

C. E. Lathrop, Tunkhannock, Pa., May 25 1851, said: "Almost any number of certificates can be obtained from some of the best men in this section as to the efficacy of the German Bitters, should it be deemed advisable. It is a medicine that emphatically recommends itself, and in every instance has produced a good report."

A. B. Kaufman, Lancaster, April 30, 1850, said: "I have been for a series of years afflicted with Dyspepsia, Inactivity of the Liver, and Nervous Debility. My mental powers have been so reduced as to render me quite unfit for the transaction of any kind of business. After consulting many eminent physicians, and using their prescriptions, and after using the most popular remedies of the day, supposed to be applicable to my case, I always failed to have a permanent relief. A friend, with much pursuasion, induced me to try a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I have used one bottle, and this day commmence the second. I can, with cheerfulness, state that it has happily improved me. My appetite and spirits have astonishingly improved, and I begin to feel as though I had grown (suddenly) ten years younger; and really, I am almost prepared to say that I now consider myself calculated for any business, while, ten days ago, I would have as soon undertaken to *square the circle* as to have attempted it."

For sale by DR. S. D. SCOTT, Bedford, and respectable dealers in medicine everywhere.

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.
October 10, 1851.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Bedford Township, Bedford County, about the 19th day of August, a Black Heifer, supposed to be two years old—no ear or other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

W. N. FARQUHAR.

Sept. 1, 1854.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.
W. W. CAMPBELL, A. B.,
Associate Principal.

THE first session of the fourth school year of this Institution will open on the first Monday of September, 1854.

The present school year opens auspiciously. The Principal looks forward with confidence, under God's favor, to its efficiency and success. With enlarged experience and invigorated health, with the Teacher of his choice, who has already commended himself to the attachment and confidence of this community, and with a corps of students already drilled and animated with some generous enthusiasm for knowledge, he hopes fully to sustain the high estimation in which his fellow-citizens have been pleased to regard this school of learning. The studies of the advanced class will cover a good part of the Junior and Senior Course in our best Colleges. No pains will be spared to develope the intellect and perfect the scholarship of the Juvenile *Classes*. While memory is cultivated, and accuracy of recitation enforced, where set words are important, it is our guiding principle, that the great object of Education is to teach the young mind *how to think*, and to express in suitable language what it thinks. We ever keep in view that "the repetition, parrot-like, of the words of the school book, by the pupil, evinces neither his knowledge of the subject nor his power to enunciate it; and much less do the monosyllabic answers to a fixed set of questions."

If practice upon this principle gives the Teacher more labor, it will ensure *him* a higher reward and the Pupil a thousand-fold more benefit.

During the past year an *Astronomical Apparatus* has been procured, at a cost of $60.

Seperate entrances and seperate seats are appropriated to the Male and Female Departments.

It has long been a Desideratum with the Principal to introduce a *thorough and scientific study of vocal music* as a part of the Academic Course. It will now take its place by the side of Grammar and Arithmatic as a daily recitation. We hope to wipe off that reproach for Deficiency here which lies so justly against most of the Schools and Academies of England and America.

No Pupil received for less than 1 quarter.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00

Bedford, August 19, 1853.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

ENVELOPES,

DIE SINKING & ENGRAVING.

Dies altered, Envelopes stamped with business cards, Homœopathic Envelopes, self-sealed and printed. Paper Bags for putting up Garden and Flower Seeds, with printed directions, at 55 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, by

WILLIAM COLBERT.

N. B. *Orders will be delivered by Express, or as per agreement.*

March 24, 1854.—6m.

Franklin House.

Chesnut Street, between Third and Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21st.

OLIVER H. P. PARKER, of Ohio, and JAMES H. LAIRD, of this city, having leased the above well known and popular house, for a term of years, are now prepared to accomodate guests in a manner equal to any house in the City.

The location of this House is superior to any other, being in immediate proximity to business: also to most of the Banks, Public Offices, Post Office and the Exchange, where omnibusses start for all parts of the City.

The house having been put in thorough repair, and new furniture added, with many modern improvements, will add much to the comfort of guests. The tables will at all times be suppiled with the best the market affords, and nothing shall be wanting, on our part, to make the FRANKLIN truly the Travelers' Home.

Your patronage is most respectfully solicited.

PARKER & LAIRD.

July 21, 1854.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Scythes for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.